

# The Carbon Chronicle

VOLUME 37: No. 12

ACME, ALBERTA, THURSDAY APRIL 17th, 1958

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\$1.50 a Year; 5c a copy

Don and Gerald Kary were home for the weekend.

Mrs. Muller has returned home from the U.S. where she visited at the home of her parents.

Mrs. E. Tricker and Evonne have gone to spend a few days in Calgary to visit with Doris while she is so ill in Calgary General Hospital.

Hospital patients this week include Doris Bramley in the Calgary General and Terry McCracken and Baby Charlebois in Drumheller Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Garrett spent a few days at Kimberley at the home of their sister and brother-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

**FOR SALE**—2 Slat Bedsp-rings, 2 Spring filled Mattres-ses, 1/4 size.  
—Apply J. Woods, Phone 802 Carbon.

## FLOWERS

FOR ANY OCCASION

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—James Millar, Crossfield, Phone 218.

**SEED WHEAT FOR SALE**—Registered Saunders Wheat. Registration No. 44835. \$1.35 per bushel from bin, cleaned. \$1.65 in bags cleaned. Germination 91%.  
—E. Tetz, Phone 605, Carbon

**FOR SALE**—2-year-old Victory Oats. This was from Registered No. 1 First Generation. Seed inspection certificate No. A38770. Also Olli Barley from Registered No. 1 First Generation. S. I. certificate A38461. Also Chinook Wheat, raised from No. 1 First Generation. S. I. certificate A38309. This crop has been registered; crop 45684, and can be sold in sealed sacks for re-registration. All seed is cleaned.

—John Leiske, Beiseker, Alberta, Phone 3385.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ohlhauser and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pallen attended the wedding of Gordon Pugh at East Coulee.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harsch and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ohlhauser were visitors at Hanna and Endiang this past week.

Mrs. Harry Hunt attended the Poultry Marketers Station Operators meeting held in Calgary this week.

Rev. J. Roberts and Rev. J. Ford of Calgary left Thursday for points in B.C. on Religious Education Work.

Folks drop a line to Terry McCracken in Drumheller Hospital and Doris Bramley in Calgary General Hospital. It means so much to help them along.

Vote for your local Stampede Queen Candidate, Miss Barbara Black.

Shirley Schacher is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schacher.

Diane Bushby is spending her holidays at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Bushby.

The former Lois MacAlpine and Baby are visiting at the home of her mother Mrs. E. MacAlpine.

A dance was held April 18 in honor of the Little League Hockey Players who never lost a game all season. Mr. Ponch, on behalf of the Lions Club, presented Captain Barrie Stubbart with the trophy to be held by the Carbon Club for one season. Congratulations, Boys and Earl.

## GAMBLE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Anderson arrived home on Sunday after a winter spent in Long Beach, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Gibson of Content Bridge visited Mr. and Mrs. R. Snell Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Guynn and children and Mrs. D. Anderson were Calgary visitors on Tuesday.

Some Gamble members attended the charivari for Mr. and Mrs. Bill Stewart of Mt. Vernon on Tuesday evening.

Arnold and Mrs. Larson visited friends in Vulcan Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sigmund took Eileen back to Edmonton on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Johnson motored to Halkirk Friday to attend the wedding anniversary of Mrs. Johnson's uncle.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Johnson and Knut went to Innisfail on Monday the 14th to visit their neice and nephew.

## CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank Ladies Auxiliary 161 Canadian Legion, Anglican Church W.A., all my kind friends and neighbors for gifts, cards, flowers and the kindnesses shown me while a patient in the Drumheller Hospital.

Millie Poole.

## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

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George Wheeler, Publisher  
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at Acme, Alberta

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MEMBER OF THE C.W.N.A.

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\$2.50 yr. in United States

## TABLE BATTLE

If Junior's meals usually end in a minor battle because of his dislike for some particular food, it is upsetting for the child and the rest of the family. When a youngster refuses any particular food, no issue should be made of the matter. After a normal time, his plate should be removed, preferably without argument. If possible, next time the particular food is to be served, it may help to cook it differently or disguise it in some manner, especially if it is one of the essential

foods. If there has been no argument or fuss, the child may forget that he refused the item previously.

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## GRANDMA WON MANY A BAKING CONTEST



It's amazing what Grandma could do on that quaint old wood and coal stove she had . . . I often wonder what she might have done on an electric range . . . and I sigh for the cakes she might have baked — had she cooked electrically.

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## Towards education for survival

By M. E. P. HENDERSON

From the beginning of recorded time the field of education has been a battlefield. Plato presents Socrates and his contemporaries arguing the pros and cons of what we would call 'progressive' education. Today the battle is considerably noisier, and a good deal less rational. What, if any, progress has been made is a matter of personal opinion.

But whether they raise our blood pressure or not, the problems of who is to be educated and how he is to be educated are still urgent—and unsolved. The storm clouds raised by Hilda Neatby's *So little for the mind*, were just beginning to subside when the Sputniks, hurtling through space, reminded us of the "so little time" element as well.

In February a far-reaching Canadian Education Conference was held in Ottawa, which we hope will be able to draft long-term objectives and suggest short-term ways of achieving those objectives. Conference conclusions will be well aired throughout the country.

This is a matter that must concern us all, from the pre-school stage through life. If we have stopped learning, we are mentally dead—or at best paralyzed. As a mere matter of survival, quite apart from the personal satisfaction to be derived from a trained and active mind, we can afford nothing short of the best in public school, high school, university, technical and adult education.

It is taken for granted that we must have the best aircraft, the best rockets, the best atomic reactors—and the best available medical materials—to keep abreast of our times. It is not always realized that these things CAN NOT be achieved without first-class educational services behind them. Nor that the humanities are equally important in a balanced civilization. There must be the best possible books, teachers, and facilities available for the training of our future rulers, intellectuals and technicians. And for the many of us who will never attain such eminences, the educational facilities should also provide for the satisfying or stimulating use of leisure, and the information we constantly need to play our part as informed citizens.

The question is, what is the best. Innumerable books discuss the possibilities, from traditional methods to lunatic fringe. Obviously, we cannot begin to read them all—it wouldn't even be sensible to try. But a few do clarify rather than confuse the issue. A

### "RED COATS"

Color of the scarlet jackets worn by RCMP was chosen in deference to the wishes of the plains Indians, who had regarded the "Red Coats" of the earlier British Army garrisons in the west as friends and protectors.

Since 1946 Canadian consumption of crude oil has tripled.

## If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

Everybody gets a bit run-down now and then, tired-out, heavy-headed, and maybe bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary toxic condition caused by excess acids and wastes. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys, and so help restore their normal action of removing excess acids and wastes. Then you feel better, sleep better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all druggists. You can depend on Dodd's. 52

## CLASSIFIED

### PERSONAL

Pinworms or Tapeworms could be the reason for your feeling of ill-health. Request full information telling you how "B'Well" has helped thousands. Mulveney's Remedies, Dept. CW, 199 Ossington Ave., Toronto 3, Ont. 88-92

### INSTRUCTION

Earn more! Bookkeeping, Salesmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Lessons 50c. Ask for free circular No. 35. Canadian Correspondence Courses, 1290 Bay Street, Toronto.

### FARM HELP

Wanted — Man for season for power farm. Some chores. Must have operator's license and own conveyance. Wages \$150.00 per month. Harvest bonus. Only experienced willing worker need apply. Start work about middle of April. Wm. Palmer, La Porte, Sask. 92-93

short history of educational ideas, by Curtis and Boulwood, for instance, shows how our tradition has been shaped from Plato's time to ours. General education in a free society, put out by Harvard University in 1945, remains a fresh and valuable discussion of American aims and achievements. Ontario's late Dean J. G. Althouse, in his booklet called *Structure and aims of Canadian education* (1949) does much the same for Canada. Then Carleton Washburne, in *What is progressive education?*, gives a calm and reasonable explanation of that highly contentious theory.

We shouldn't forget, either, about the educational ferment going on in the underdeveloped countries of the world. The reactions of those millions of eager but still naive minds to the prospects opening up with the spread of universal education can be an inspiration to us—and may even suggest new lines of approach in our own educational thinking. India's determined onslaught on illiteracy, for instance, is elaborated in *Education in the New India*, by Humayun Kabir, and shows how the making and selling of actual products is made part of the educational process. The potential of the African mind is revealed in the charming autobiography, *The dark child*, by Camara Laye. Now an engineer, Mr. Laye can compare his early tribal education with his later Western education.

And of course there is the viewpoint of the teacher. The best of these, like Gilbert Highet, follow no system, but teach from inner compulsion. Highet's *Art of teaching* can hardly be bettered for this specialized, 'inside' view. Jacques Barzun, too, in *Teacher in America*, presents a lively critique, again from the inside, of university teaching. At quite the opposite pole is Miss Read, with her vignettes of rural education, in *Village school*, and E. C. O'Daly's *Dear parents*—a collection of very useful tips about teachers, for the guidance of parents.

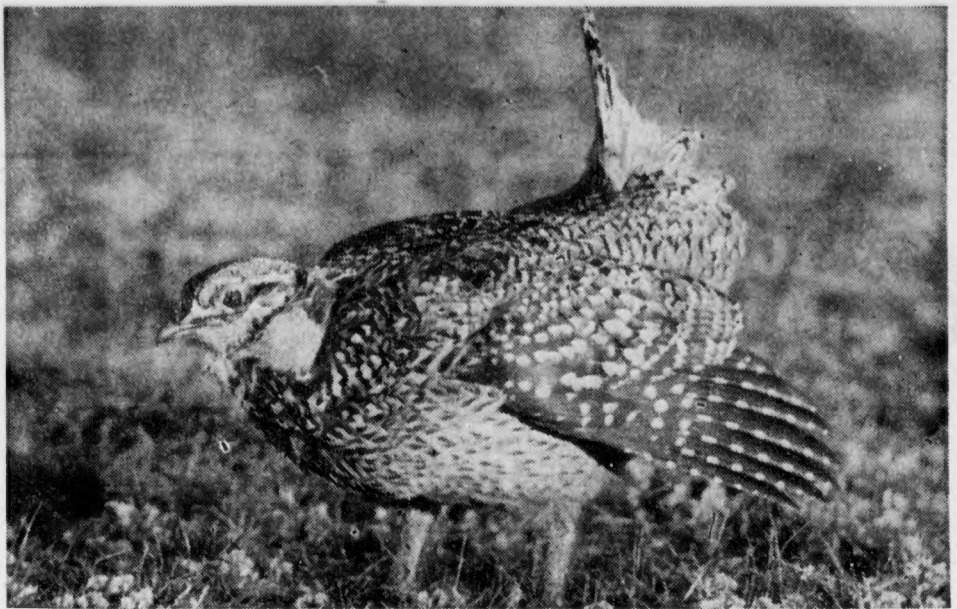
Adult education? It can be formal, as built into the Antigonish movement, described by M. M. Coady in *Masters of their own destiny*. It can be semi-formal, as at Banff and many another attractive summer school. And it can be informal and highly individual, as in *The education of Henry Adams*, by Henry Adams, or *It's me, O Lord*, by A. E. Coppard. Adams, who lacked nothing in formal education, still felt the need to go on filling in the gaps all his life. Coppard, starting with little more than his ABCs, by dint of irrepressible book-borrowing, made himself a highly self-educated man and a distinguished author. For such education the only—but inescapable—requirement is access to good libraries. And however good Saskatchewan's school services may be, its library services still have a long way to go. How much good, we must ask ourselves, is the one without the other?

NOTE: The books mentioned may be borrowed from your local public library or from THE PUBLIC INFORMATION LIBRARY DIVISION, PROVINCIAL LIBRARY, REGINA. Further reading suggestions may be found in a booklet, "Understanding Education", also available from THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY. Miss Mary Donaldson, Provincial Librarian, Regina, Sask.



**PHOTOGRAPHERS PARADISE**—Ideal light with a wide variety of subject matter makes Egypt and the Sinai Desert a paradise for camera enthusiasts of the Canadian U.N. contingent. More than 80 percent of the Canadians have cameras and are United Nations Camera Club members. Here Cpl. Bill Stevens of Edmonton works out picture composition of a Bedouin shepherd.

—National Defence photo.



## Saskatchewan's bird emblem

By MAX MCCONNELL

The sharp-tailed grouse fills a special place on the prairie's past and present. Although modern agriculture practices have reduced its range in many cases, it remains the best known and most widely distributed game bird.

When highly intensive agriculture results in clean-bordered fields and the removal of brushy stands and wooded areas, the sharp-tails tend to disappear. This is because of their needs for protection from predators and, to a lesser extent, the weather; and also because of their winter food requirements which usually include large amounts of poplar and birch buds.

Man's activities have not been detrimental to sharp-tail habitat in all cases, however. Where solid commercial forest areas have been broken up with small farms and poplar and birch have sprung up in patches or along the borders between the cleared lands and the forest, the sharp-tail carrying potential of the area has actually been increased. Such small clearings not only produce a more desirable variety of habitat types in a relatively small area, but also furnish waste grains as additional food.

The elaborate dancing displays that sharp-tails carry out chiefly during the spring, arouse the interest of all who witness them or even hear from a distance the hooting sounds of this courtly performance. One may well ask why these birds surround their courtship with such an intricate ritual, while other birds do not. The reasons are not completely understood by even the leading students of bird behaviour, but, at least, some plausible answers have been suggested.

Dancing is a complex series of inherited reactions that to a high degree, have evolved in certain

birds, probably associated with their way of life and the extensiveness of the open prairies they inhabit. It serves to concentrate these widely dispersed birds at suitable times and locations for breeding and also brings them to the proper physiological condition for mating. Dancing displays also probably function to permit the

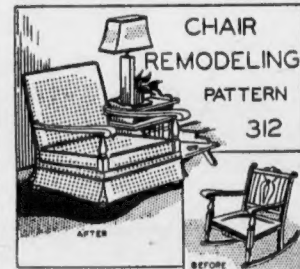
most dominant and vigorous males to do most of the mating, and yet, through the establishment of small, well-defended territories, it prevents serious fights between males by substituting threat displays for actual combat. There are, no doubt, other advantages to the species, associated with dancing behaviour, otherwise it would not have persisted as an inherited behaviour pattern.

Good dancing grounds are often almost bare of grass from decades of regular use which indicates the integral part they play in the sharp-tails' life. Finding a dancing ground in good sharp-tail country is not difficult, and the experience of watching a dance, preferably from a blind or small tent near the grounds, will more than repay the observer for very early rising.

## IN THE HOME WORKSHOP

### Remodelling

A remodeled chair may start a new and useful life. Here is an old rocker that has been completely transformed. Pattern 312, which shows every detail in making over



many types of chairs and gives illustrated directions for repairing sagging springs and doing simple upholstery, will be mailed for 40c.

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Drug Stores Only!

## Sweet'n' spicy

... and so delicious! And easy to make, with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. If you bake at home treat your family to a yummy nut and spice braid soon!



### Nut and Spice Braid

1. Sift into large bowl 2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
2. Add and cut in finely 1/4 cup butter or margarine

Scald 1/4 cup milk

Stir in 1/2 cup granulated sugar 2 teaspoons salt

Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure into cup 1/2 cup lukewarm water

Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Beat well 2 eggs

Stir in dissolved yeast, milk mixture and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Make a well in flour mixture, stir in liquids; beat until smooth.

Work in an additional 3 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

3. Turn out on floured board; knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 1/2 hours. Combine 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon and 1/4 teaspoon ground mace. Prepare 1/2 cup finely-chopped nuts.

4. Punch down dough. Shape into a ball. Roll out into a rectangle on board sprinkled with spice mixture. Sprinkle half the dough with nuts; fold dough over nuts, then fold into quarters. Roll out again into rectangle. Repeat until spice mixture is all used. Roll into 6 x 15 inch rectangle. Halve dough lengthwise; cut each half into 3 strips and braid loosely; place on ungreased cookie sheets. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 45 minutes. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 30 minutes. Yield—2 braids.

ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING

Another fine product of STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED





## School trustees worried about break-ins

Trustee Gordon Keatch charged that St. James policemen were "beginning to look like billygoats" over the recent break-ins at city schools.

"There's far too much of this stuff and the police never know about it," he said at the regular school board meeting. Mr. Keatch's statement came after maintenance supervisor L. D. Bester reported that thieves had stolen \$14.75 from Bannatyne School January 31st.

Mr. Bester said the miscreants broke a window to gain entry and then made off with pupils' contributions to the Red Cross and March of Dimes. This was the seventh case of vandalism at St. James schools in recent months.

"I don't see why teachers keep money in their desks," said chairman A. H. Conklin. Superintendent R. T. F. Thompson replied that students handed in their donation in nickels and dimes. He said teachers couldn't carry all this loose change home in their purses every night.

"It's a real problem," he added. "It's faced in every school system."

### Curfew

Superintendent Thompson suggested the board consider setting up a curfew for city school grounds. He said the measure would give police "some sort of authority" to clear youngsters off the grounds at late hours.

"How can you control that?" asked Trustee A. B. Stovel. "I honestly don't feel it would work." Trustee Mrs. E. A. Argue said the board had talked about locking up the Britannia grounds during an epidemic of window breaking at that school a few years ago. She wondered if this was the solution to the problem.

Chairman Conklin thought floodlights on school buildings would be the best answer.

The curfew proposal was referred for study to the council-school board liaison committee. Superintendent Thompson was delegated to discuss protection of schools with the St. James Chief of Police.—The Leader, St. James, Man.

### LOSS TO CANADA

Farm experts estimate a 45,000,000-bushel loss to Canada in wheat sales in the current crop year as a result of American wheat "dumping" in export markets where Canada heretofore has sold.

Of approximately 280,000 immigrants admitted to Canada last year, the largest group was British.

### Needle painting



7171

by Alice Brooks

Most colorful—most decorative of all birds, the peacock is fascinating to do in needlework. This picture fits into a modern or traditional setting.

Pattern 7171: transfer of a picture 16x20 inches; color chart; directions.

Send forty cents (40c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

## Early start planned on huge road program

With prospects of an early spring break-up, the Manitoba government is set for a fast launching of its record \$40,684,980 highway program, which features a series of major paving projects that will involve 360 miles of hard-surfacing on the provincial road system.

In all, close to 1,700 miles of road will be tackled in this largest of all programs, and to get ready for it considerable stockpiling of materials and road clearing was carried out over the winter months, in addition to bridging and other projects.

Public works minister Hon. R. D. Robertson said \$12,346,930 of the money would come from current revenue, \$23,967,000 from borrowing, \$4,121,800 from the federal government and \$249,250 from mines and natural resources appropriations for additional development projects, to total \$40,684,980.

In addition, the province currently is negotiating a five-year plan with Ottawa which, for 1958 alone, should see another \$1,500,000 poured into natural resources development roads, bringing the overall total to \$42,184,980. This is some \$10,000,000 more than was spent in the big 1957 program.

Mr. Robertson said the program covers all areas of Manitoba, from the extreme southeast portion of the province through to the northwestern sectors around Flin Flon and the new 65-mile development

road from Simonhouse to Webusko—a road that later will be extended to the new nickel area of Thompson and Moak Lake.

On the Trans-Canada highway, completion of paving No. 4 highway to Sydney (29.4 miles) and the paving of the Brandon bypass (First Street to Kemnay, 10.7 miles) will leave just the Winnipeg bypass to be done. The Assiniboine river bridge east of Brandon was completed over winter.

The Greater Winnipeg perimeter route, both the southern bypass and portions of the northern section, will see \$5,800,000 worth of work undertaken. This will include over 10 miles of double 12-foot lanes of reinforced concrete, together with extensive grading and work on bridges and overpasses.

The road program will see \$24,477,000 spent on major construction, \$2,015,000 on bridges, a large \$11,108,330 on aids to municipalities, maintenance and other construction and just over \$3,000,000 on development roads and other projects (including the mines and natural resources expenditures).

Mr. Robertson said that apart from the major paving projects, another 350 miles would be double-primed. He explained this has the appearance and much of the riding comfort of bituminous mat. It is generally used on roads for a couple of years to allow for comfortable travelling while at the same time enabling any soft spots on the road base to show up and be corrected before the final hard-surfacing is done. Much of the proposed 1958 surfacing is on previously double-primed roads.

Manitoba is continuing to concentrate on re-building the entire highway system, where required, to higher standards to meet demands of modern high-speed traffic and heavy trucking.

## Post-Express Relocating

Offices of The Post-Express will be moved back to the old location at 109 John street, into a spanking new building.

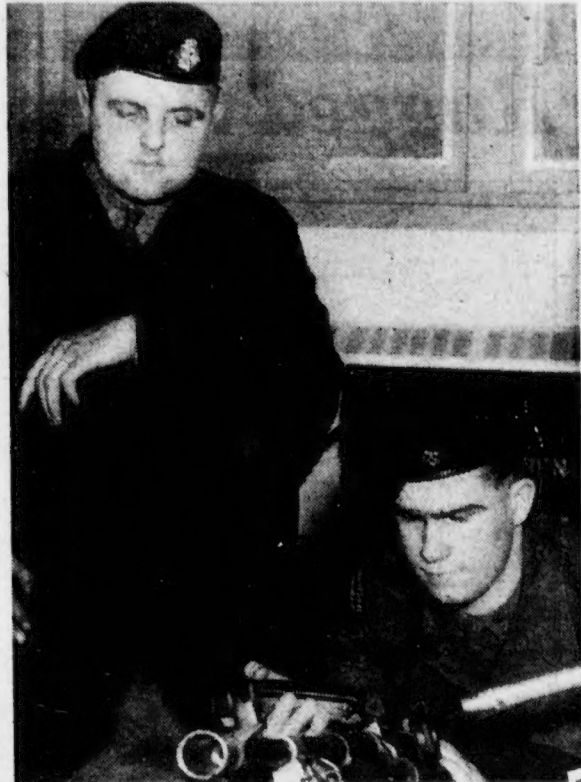
Some of the equipment will be installed this week. No definite date for commencement of production of the newspaper has been announced.

The carpenters will continue to work in the building for some time, but the publishers felt it would be best for all concerned

to locate in the new office as soon as possible.

It is just 11 weeks since The Post-Express was burned to the ground. In that time no issues have been missed.

The staff will continue to work at commercial printing and publishing the newspaper in the offices of the Ontario Intelligencer at Belleville for a short time until a sufficient amount of equipment has been installed to commence full production in all departments. — The Post-Express, Napanee, Ont.



**CHECKING**—Cfn. Francis Wilkins of Fort William, Ont., wrinkles his brow as he checks the magazine before placing it on a Bren gun while Pte. Earl Walker of Fergus, Ont., looks on with a hidden smile. Both men are attending a junior NCO course at Winnipeg's Fort Osborne Barracks to qualify for the rank of corporal. —Canadian Army photo.

## Ninety Sask. children killed

7,000 Disabled

"Judging by the statistics, school premises are more dangerous than the streets," Christian Smith, director of health education for the Saskatchewan public health department, said. "If we are to have safety patrols, they should be in the buildings and in the schoolyards," he added.

Preliminary figures gathered by the department show that two children of school age were struck and fatally injured by motor vehicles on public thoroughfares last year. In addition, 43 children of school age went to hospitals with injuries received in traffic mishaps, and of these 15 were hurt while riding bicycles.

"A total of 371 pupils were hospitalized last year after accidents on school premises," Mr. Smith said.

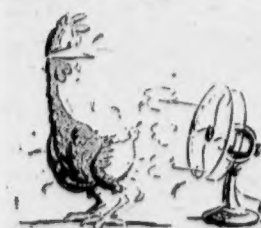
In comment on the withdrawal of some schoolboy safety patrols in the province because of legal liability believed to rest on school authorities and teachers, Mr. Smith said: "If the problem is important enough, the school authorities might consider engaging adults for the job, as they do in Toronto."

"The prevention of death or injury to even one child is worth our utmost effort, but, to be practical, if schoolboy traffic patrols are justified, a much better case can be made for home, farm, and school playground safety patrols, because that is where most of our children are being killed or injured."

"Last year 90 Saskatchewan children were killed accidentally and close to 7,000 suffered disabling injuries. Let's focus on that tragic problem and concentrate on its worst aspects," Mr. Smith concluded.

### SUPPORT LOCAL MERCHANTS

### SAFETY MAKES SENSE



**Be Extra Cautious**  
around Moving Machinery!



**GETTING READY**—They're getting ready for Prairie Command's boxing championships out at Winnipeg's Fort Osborne Barracks these days with a score or more punchers working out on a regular schedule. Here a couple of Nova Scotia fighters square off as two others check their style. Left to right are: Gnr. Don Morrison, 144 pounds, pounds, Halifax Gnr. Jim Lloyd, 141, Halifax; Coach Joe Ferry and Gnr. Herb Leblanc, 145, Yarmouth. (Canadian Army photo)



**PRAIRIE COMMAND BOXING CHAMPS**—The finalists in the Prairie Command Boxing Tournament held recently at Minto Armoury proudly show their individual trophies. Next engagement for the fighters is the Army Boxing Finals in Vancouver on April 8, 9 and 11.

Front row, left to right—Pte. J. D. Lavers, 28 COD, light welter open; Gnr. D. J. Gozzola, 2 RCHA, light novice; Gnr. E. S. McNeil, 2 RCHA, bantam open; Gnr. G. C. W. Duchesne, 2 RCHA, feather novice; Pte. A. Cromwell, 5 Tpt. Coy RCASC, light open; Gnr. T. L. Johnson, RCSCA, light middle novice.

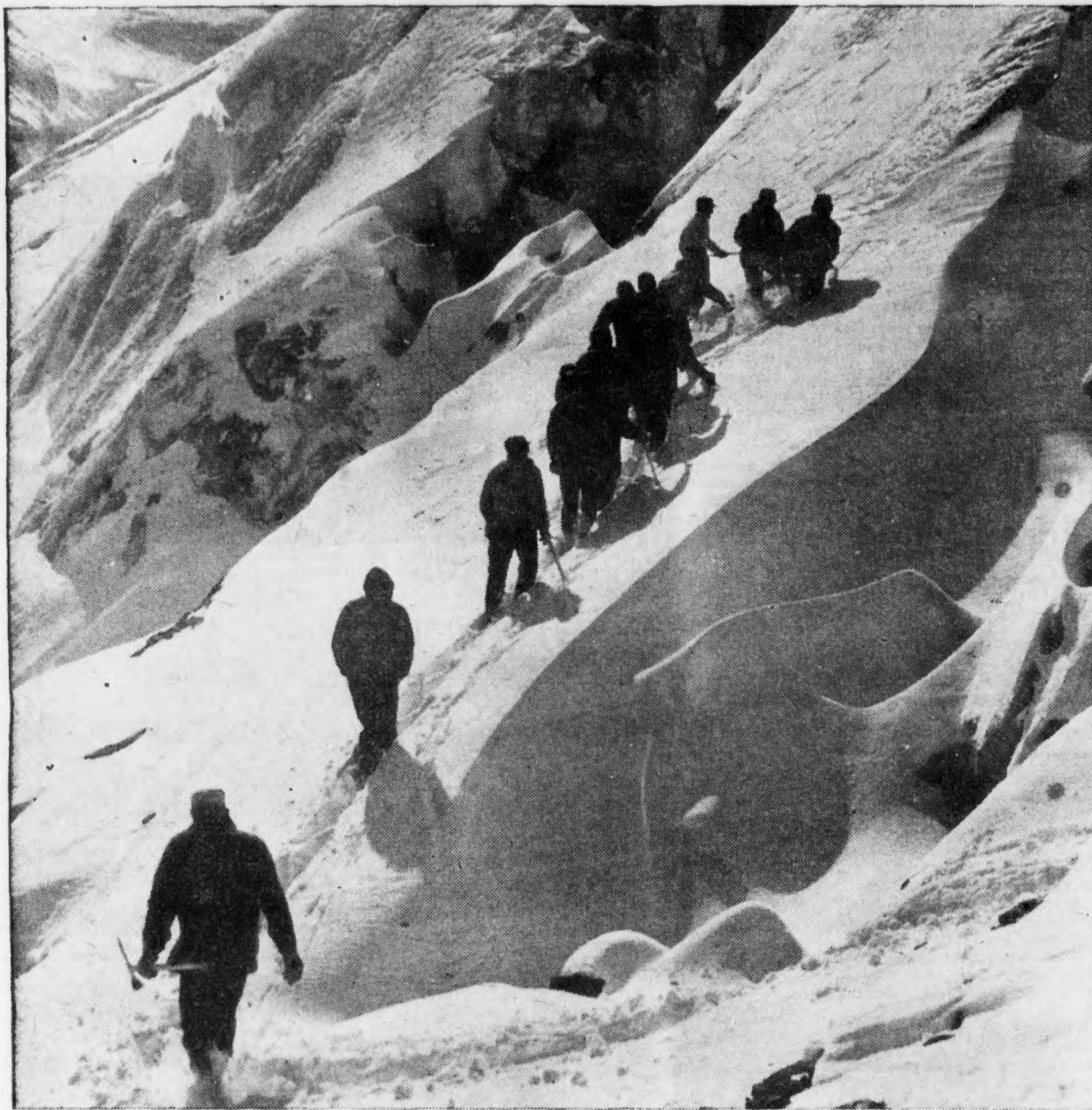
Middle row, left to right—Gnr. J. Prokop, 2 RCHA, welter novice; Gnr. R. R. MacLeod, 2 RCHA, light welter novice; Gnr. J. M. L. Vator, 2 RCHA, light middle open; L/Cpl. J. D. Emery, 28 COD, bantam novice; L/Cpl. J. F. Deveau, CJATC, middle open; Gnr. H. Leblanc, 2 RCHA, welter open.

Back row, left to right—Pte. D. Morin, 10 Coy RCASC, light heavy novice; Sgt. E. D. Remin, CJATC, light heavy open; Pte. M. J. Woodward, C Pro C School, heavy novice; Pte. K. J. Worley, C Pro C School, middle novice. —Canadian Army photo.



# Canadian Weekly Features

## Canada's Mountain Search and Rescue School Rugged Workout in the Rockies



A column of Wardens and RCMP strike out for Mt. Victoria Glacier in the Lake Louise area of Banff National Park on the first leg of a rugged two weeks' course in the Mountain Search and Rescue School. This feature was

instituted three years ago to make Canada's National Parks safer for mountain climbers and ski enthusiasts and to provide for quicker and more efficient rescue of those who become lost or trapped.

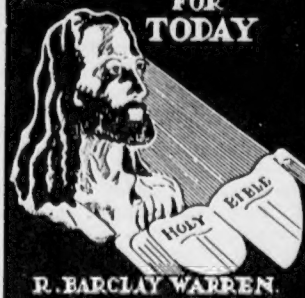


Canada's National Parks offer some of the best mountaineering country in the world regardless of whether the hiker is seeking a magnificent view or the most demanding of challenges. Park Wardens, who go to the rescue of

the unsuccessful, must be thoroughly trained, as surefooted as goats, for when lives hang in the balance, there can be no margin for error.

National Film Board of Canada Photos by Bruno Engler

## SPIRITUAL STRENGTH FOR TODAY



### FIRE, HAMMER AND SWORD

The Psalmist wrote, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." (119:105). The word of God is represented by various figures. God said to Jeremiah, "Behold, I will make my words in thy mouth fire, and this people wood, and it shall devour them." (5:14). The outstanding sin of the people of Jerusalem at this time was adultery. (5:7, 8). Hence this pronouncement of judgment. History indicates that this sin has often led to the stern judgment of God.

Again in Jeremiah (23:29) God speaks of His word as a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces. A hammer doesn't always crush on the first blow. But paganism in many places has finally yielded to the faithful presentation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The rock of atheistic communism will ultimately be crushed by the word of God. But Christians in name must become Christians in deed. They must outlive and outstrife Communists in devotion to their cause.

The word of God is the sword of the Spirit. (Ephesians 6:17). By it the Christian is victorious in his encounter with the powers of darkness. Jesus used it in routing the Devil after the 40 days of temptation in the wilderness.

In Hebrews 4:12 we read, "For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of the soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart." It probes the hearts uncovering to men their wicked motives.

The word of God is a fire of judgment against a sin and a hammer crushing the rocks of evil. It is a sword with which to counter the temptations of Satan. It is a sword to discover to man the need of his own heart. But it does not leave man in despair. This same word lights the way to Jesus Christ who is the Light of the world. Let us search the Scriptures daily.

### YOUNG FELLOW A BIT EARLY FOR SCHOOL

Some parents have trouble getting their children to go to school at all. But it looks like Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Leur will have trouble keeping one of their sons home.

One day recently Mrs. Van Leur made a lunch for Armando to eat out in the yard, but he had other ideas—and so it was that shortly after 11 he arrived at the elementary school. He ended up inside the school where his sister Helen, a grade two student spotted him in the hall while she was out getting a drink.

Under questioning Armando admitted coming to school all by himself. So there wasn't much teacher Mrs. Verigin could do but instal him in the class until the lunch bell went.

Armando loved it. It would be quite a thrill to a three-year-old fellow who had walked a mile from his West Grand Forks home, to be sitting in the class room just like all the other kids.

And at lunch time he was taken home, his schooling days over for another three years—if they can keep him away. — The Gazette, Grand Forks, B.C.



**HOUSING & PUBLIC WORKS TO CURB RECESSION**

Although Canada's economy is now "clearly in a phase of recession", an upsurge in outlays on "social capital"—including housing and public works—probably will hold the total of capital investment in 1958 to a level not far below that of 1957, according to the Bank of Montreal's Business Review for March, just issued.

The over-all reduction in capital investment this year is

expected to be 2.3 per cent compared with 1957, a higher level than had been expected, quoting a recently published forecast by the federal government.

This forecast expects capital expenditures in primary industry to be down 17.6 per cent over 1957 and those in manufacturing to be down 20 per cent. But to offset these major reductions in business investment, it is expected that expenditures on housing, re-

ligious, educational and hospital facilities and public works will increase considerably.

If the intentions for 1958 are carried out they will represent one of the sharpest changes in the composition of capital investment during the postwar period.

Major single factor counterbalancing the downturn in business investment is housing. Early in 1957 housing construction fell to an unusually low level, but there was a dra-

matic upturn in the second half of the year as a result of steps taken to ease the availability of mortgage credit.

Housing starts in 1958 may be 10 to 15 per cent above the 1957 figure of 122,000, implying a total expenditure of more than \$1.6 billion—15.5 per cent more than last year.

Relatively, an even more impressive increase is expected in institutional investment.

**GIVE THAT OTHERS MAY LIVE**  
Give blood to save a life. A

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic will be held in Beiseker Memorial Hall on April 23rd from 7 to 9 p.m. and in Acme Memorial Hall from 12:30 to 3 p.m. There is no substitute for Blood, and only **YOU** can give it.

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—Apply E. Wiffen, 348-15 Ave. S. W., Calgary.

## THE DIESEL FIREMAN DISPUTE ON CANADIAN PACIFIC

TWO YEARS AGO, in April 1956 the Firemen's Union demanded wage increases and other benefits involving substantial increased costs.

AT THE SAME TIME Canadian Pacific proposed that, as firemen were not necessary, they should no longer be carried on diesel locomotives in freight and yard service.

CANADIAN PACIFIC also proposed dropping both arbitrary wage payments for which no service was rendered and differential wage rates in mountain territory.

IN DECEMBER 1956 a Federal Board of Conciliation recommended substantial wage increases and other benefits. At the same time, it found that firemen were not required on diesel locomotives in freight and yard service and made provision for protection of their employment. It also found that payment of arbitraries and mountain differential should be modified.

CANADIAN PACIFIC accepted the Conciliation Board's report.

THE FIREMEN'S UNION rejected the report and called a strike on January 2, 1957.

THE STRIKE WAS ENDED on January 11, 1957 on the following basis:—

1. Canadian Pacific agreed to pay the substantial wage increases retroactive to April 1 of the previous year and other benefits recommended by the Conciliation Board.
2. The Union and Canadian Pacific agreed to refer the DIESEL ISSUE as well as payment of arbitraries and mountain differential to a ROYAL COMMISSION.
3. The Union and Canadian Pacific agreed to negotiate these issues in the light of and immediately following the publication of the ROYAL COMMISSION'S Report.

THE KELLOCK ROYAL COMMISSION of three senior judges devoted ten months to hearing 119 witnesses and, at the request of the Firemen's Union, made on-the-ground investigations across Canada and also made observations on four major European railway systems. It was the most extensive and thorough investigation in the history of labour relations in Canada.

IN ITS UNANIMOUS REPORT published February 4, 1958 the ROYAL COMMISSION found that:—

1. Firemen are not required on diesel locomotives in freight and yard service on Canadian Pacific either for safety or any other reason.
2. The proposal of Canadian Pacific for protecting firemen from loss of employment and seniority is fair and generous.
3. Arbitraries have become unrealistic and should be dropped and payment made on the basis of service rendered.
4. Mountain differential payments should be dropped and replaced by valley differential.

CANADIAN PACIFIC accepted the report of the KELLOCK ROYAL COMMISSION as it had undertaken to do when the Commission was appointed.

THE UNION rejected the report, stating that nothing in it was acceptable to them. They did so knowing that not one fireman would suffer loss of railway employment who was hired before the proposal to discontinue firemen on freight and yard diesels was made in April, 1956. All across Canada there are less than 100 firemen hired after that date and now working who face possible lay-off.

ALL EFFORTS of Canadian Pacific to settle the dispute through negotiations with the Firemen's Union have failed.

FOR TWO YEARS firemen have enjoyed substantial wage increases. During these two years action on the diesel issue has been postponed while the Union had every contention it could advance investigated by two enquiries.

CANADIAN PACIFIC has a duty to the public to operate the railway efficiently and economically.

CANADIAN PACIFIC, to fulfill this duty, has given notice to the Firemen's Union that the findings of the KELLOCK ROYAL COMMISSION will take effect on May 11, 1958.

THIS ACTION is in accordance with Federal labour law.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY**



## OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

"How to Make a Good Community Better" was the theme chosen by our society for the year 1952. That was the year George Carter of Delia became the third president of this organization. Developments during his term of office would suggest that he was determined to find all the answers, for that year our thematic displays illustrated the theme. A short course was arranged and presented to develop it, and a trip to other parts of the province was undertaken to see what others had done about the matter of making good communities better.

Mr. Carter grew up on a farm in the Delia district near his present home and he obtained his early training in a one roomed country school. From the Delia High School he went on to the Olds School of Agriculture and to the University of Alberta from which he obtained his degree. While serving as an instructor at the Vermilion School of Agriculture he met the lady who was to become his wife, another member of the staff. Mrs. Carter, too, is a graduate of the University of Alberta with a degree in Home Economics. The Society has benefitted enormously by this happy combination of Agriculture and Home Economics. After serving his term as president, Mr. Carter returned to teaching but this time it was to his Alma Mater, the Olds School of Agriculture. Mr. Carter is a professional agrologist for he is a member both of the Alberta Institute of Agrologists and of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

While Mr. Carter was president the society passed unruffled through a period of major change. Mr. N. F. Bell, who had been largely instrumental in organizing and directing the society up to that point, was transferred to Calgary to serve as D.A. there. He was followed in Drumheller by the present incumbent, Mr. S. W. Pettem. It is a tribute to Mr. Carter's capacity as president that the affairs of the society carried on in their nor-

mal way. When he arrived Mr. Pettem found a smoothly running machine and he has been able to use it effectively during the years he has served as D.A.

The two years that Mr. Carter was president of our society, 1952 and 1953, were the two years that Ronald Leonhardt of Drumheller was World Wheat King. Further, it was in 1953 that the Howard girls of Munson went as a team to Toronto to win a championship there. It fell to Mr. Carter to preside at the 4-H Banquets when honors were bestowed on these young people.

In some way all themes we adopt for development are related to the innumerable problems associated with the thought of making good communities better. Mr. Carter was

president when we tackled the whole problem. We are not likely soon to forget it.

## Beiseker

Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Schmalz were honored at a farewell party arranged by a number of their friends on Friday of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leo J. Schmalz. Ping pong and cards were played, after which Mr. A. Troidl presented to Carl and Ruth a beautiful mantel clock on behalf of the guests, wishing them the very best in their new home in Calgary. A delicious lunch was served and a good time was enjoyed by all. We join in wishing them the very best, and we are very sorry to see them leave.

The annual meeting of the Beiseker Memorial Hall shareholders was held Wed. April 16 at 8 p.m. with President E. B. Hagel in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted as tabled. The financial statement was given by Sec.-Treasurer J. H. Schmalz and adopted. A lengthy discussion followed as to ways and means to improve the financial standing of the Hall, and the only way it can be accomplished is by giving the Hall Board the whole-hearted support in all its undertakings by every man and woman in the community. Owing to the small assembly the election of officers could not take place. A Nomination Committee was appointed by the meeting consisting of Matt Schmalz, L. L. Schmalz and W. J. Lavoie. The election, combin-

ed with an Anniversary Banquet, will take place June 9th at 7 p.m. in the Memorial Hall. Be there.



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**SASKATCHEWAN SOLDIERS GRADUATE**—Four soldiers from the province have successfully completed an eight-week course at the Prairie Command Junior Non-commissioned Officers' School in Winnipeg. Each graduate was presented with a certificate qualifying him for the rank of corporal or bombardier by Major-General W. J. McGill, general officer commanding Prairie Command. Left to right are: Sigm. Walter Leslie Bear, Second Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Prince Albert; L/Cpl. John James Wiks, Headquarters, Saskatchewan Area, Regina; Pte. Laurence Edward Boback, 12 Company, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Prince Albert and Gnr. Gunther Heinz Sawatzki, Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Grenfell. —Canadian Army photo.

## Indian senator out to help his people

"You can't drive my people but if you lead them they will follow."

Thus spoke Canada's first Indian senator, James Gladstone, of the Blood Indian Reserve Blackfeet tribe in Alberta (whose Indian name, Akay-na-muska, means "Many Guns") when he chatted with a representative of The Enterprise at the home of Alderman and Mrs. A. L. McBurney, 162 Roslyn Ave., Sunday evening. Senator Gladstone made this statement when explaining that he hoped to be of some service to Canadian Indians and all Canadians by some contribution to resolve the Indian problem when he goes to Ottawa.

Senator Gladstone is a quiet, intelligent, educated man who has run the gamut from printer to rancher and ultimately a member of the Red Chamber in his 71 years of life. You need not talk with him long before you are impressed by his humility, his graciousness and his desire to be of service.

He has lost no time, since Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced his appointment to the Senate the end of January, in getting around to see his people. Early in February he visited the Onion Lake Reserve, north of Lethbridge. On Saturday, February 22, he called on Saskatchewan tribal leaders at Kamsack and then went on to the Big Eddy Reserve in Manitoba on Thursday, where he met the chiefs. Then he took in the Trappers' Festival at The Pas and helped to crown the queen, but took time to hold important discussions with his brethren on Indian problems. From Yorkton he proceeded to Punnichy where he said he hoped to discuss problems with the Indians there. He then was slated to go to Regina for a TV interview before returning to his home in Cardston.

"You're having a pretty busy time of it," we suggested.

The Senator smiled faintly and modestly said he would just get home and then have to turn around and go to Toronto where he is slated to be on "The Front Page Challenge" program on March 11.

It will be nothing new for the Indian Senator to go to Ottawa. He has been there often before. But he intends to have a good look around before having much to say. He said he had examined the Canadian War Memorial at Ottawa and had not seen an Indian among the various people depicted in sculpture, but he wouldn't be sure that there was not one there. He will have another look. The Indians are rather proud of their war record and should war ever come to Canada there wouldn't be one of them that would not spring to Canada's defence.

Senator Gladstone knows what his people need and he firmly believes that a program can be worked out so the Indian in time need never prove a problem to himself or anyone else. He must be taught how to make a good living and how to save any money he makes. You are soon impressed with his determination to be of service.

He believes that the best place to start is with the young people. The schools already on the reserves are all right but where additional schools are needed he can see no reason why the Indians should not attend "white" schools. He is a strong believer in assimilation. As it is in Alberta many of the Indian children attend public schools with the "whites" and they all get along well. The Indian children, in many cases return to their homes on the reserve at night and they talk English with their parents and other members of the family.

It is the opinion of Canada's newest senator that the Indian agents should be given more help so they can teach the Indians on the reserves to lead useful lives rather than aimless lives as many do today.

The Indian agents, in most cases, are fine men, doing a splendid job but they have so much work to do they very infrequently can get out on the reserve and



**SENATOR GLADSTONE**

teach the Indian what to do.

Senator Gladstone has tried to tell his people to emulate the white people in their districts. "I tell them if their neighbors buy hogs and cattle and raise them successfully, they should do likewise," he said. "If they grow grain to feed the livestock they should do the same. Then save their money. You know the Indian rarely saves money. They spend it as fast as they get it. They must be taught a measure of responsibility."

There can be little argument with Prime Minister Diefenbaker's choice of the Indian senator. His ancestors came west in 1849 and he can trace them back farther than that—all blood Indians, despite stories to the contrary. He has devoted his life to the betterment of his people and has served seven of the 13 years that the Indian Association of Alberta has operated as their president. He was president from 1948 to 1954. He was elected again in 1956 and now is honorary president.

Early in life he was enrolled at St. Paul's Anglican mission school and in 1903 transferred to the in-

### BASIC EDUCATION

Let us not turn our higher schools of learning into hothouses of technology and force-feed a crop of scientists just to pop glittering objects into space and plan more weapons and machines capable of destroying mankind. The little red schoolhouse with its three R's was much superior education to this.

—Grenfell, Sask., Sun.

dustrial school in Calgary and there learned the printing trade. He recalls among other work setting Masonic notices in small type. In 1904 he served part of his training in the composing room of the Calgary Herald where he was a typesetter.

He now admits that he shouldn't have left school in 1905, but he had a chance to work as an interpreter at the reserve mission and took it, or several years, until 1911 he worked on various ranches in the Fort Macleod district, 30 miles west of Lethbridge, and it was in this way that he gained valuable information that was to prove so useful to him later on when he himself took up his own ranch which he and his sons, Fred and Horace, operate today.

In 1911 he was appointed chief scout and interpreter for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Fort Macleod and he served the following three years as mail carrier for the Blood Indian Reserve agency.

During World War I he was employed to put large areas of the Blood Reserve into crop to help in the war effort.

In 1918, Mr. Gladstone became stockman for the reserve, his task being to teach his fellow tribesmen the proper care of their cattle. In 1920, he began his own ranch about five miles north of Cardston and over the years he built up one of the finest ranches on the reserve.

Today, in partnership with his two sons, he runs from 200 to 300 head of cattle and has around 800 acres under cultivation.

Senator Gladstone usually operated independent of the Indian agents. He was the first Indian on the reserve to buy a tractor. Always, he was willing to adopt new methods—he was the first to use power machinery, chemical sprays, and the first to get electricity into his house.

In 1911 Akay-na-muska married Pok-otun ("Little Daughter") or Janie Healy by her English name. They had six children, four of them daughters. The eldest operates a vegetable farm with her husband on a reserve in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia.

The next is a graduate nurse who for many years was at the Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria. In 1937 she was one of two girls chosen to represent Canadian Indians at the coronation of King George VI in London. She now lives in Kitimat, B.C.

Another daughter took nurses' training and worked in New Zealand before settling in San Francisco. The youngest daughter was the first trained stenographer from the Blood Reserve. She was employed for several years by the Indian Affairs branch and now lives in Calgary.

The two sons, Fred and Horace, have been successful in farming and other fields.—The Enterprise, Yorkton, Sask.

## Editorials

from

### Canadian Weekly Newspapers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

## Guardians of the nation's health

(The Sun, Swift Current, Sask.)

During National Health Week—February 2 to 8—it is fitting to pay tribute to the members of Canada's medical profession who, long before this special health observance was popularized, were very aware of their responsibility as guardians of the nation's health. This awareness has increased from year to year in keeping with the continued advancement of medical science in the public interest, and it is presumable, based on past history, to believe that as time progresses medical science will free mankind of many disease burdens he is carrying today.

As the co-ordinating body representing Canadian doctors, the Canadian Medical Association, since its founding in 1867, has had that objective in view, and has already progressed far on the road of promoting better health and longer life through control and eradication of disease.

In accepting, voluntarily, the weighty responsibility for maintaining a high quality of medical care and education in even the remotest parts of Canada, the Canadian Medical Association also takes upon itself the responsibility of keeping the public informed on all health matters.

In pioneer days, when the population was scattered and travel hazardous, doctors often wore themselves out in efforts to give settlers the care and attention that their solemn oath demanded, and they were respected and highly regarded for it. The same spirit of devotion to their creed imbues members of the medical profession today, and, while modern hospital conveniences and improved transportation has cancelled out much of the rigorous effort expended by the early doctors in caring for patients, doctors today are among the hardest-working contingent of our modern civilization.

But doctors, like the telephone and the toaster, are taken for granted, and are expected to perform miracles. Often they do; but medical science has not yet reached that point where miracles are an everyday occurrence, although they are happening more frequently as greater inroads are being made against disease. And just as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow morning, the day will come when bafflers like cancer, the various forms of rheumatism and atrophies and, perhaps, even blindness, will be conquered.

In view of that hope, and for what they have accomplished in the past, let us say a few kind words for our doctors and the science they are devoted to, during the present National Health Week.

### Week's sew-thrifty PRINTED PATTERN



by Anne Adams

Pretty princess! No waist seams, no sewing problems—just a minimum of pattern parts that add up to the most adorable party dress or new spring style. If you're a beginner, we recommend this Printed Pattern.

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by Anne Adams

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## Artificial insemination of dairy cows with frozen semen

During recent years the practice of employing frozen semen in artificial insemination in herds on the Experimental Farms has become general. The herd of approximately 50 Ayrshires at the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Morden, Man., is one of these and no sires are retained as all animals bred are serviced by use of frozen semen.

The advantages of using frozen semen are mainly twofold. Frozen semen may be held for long periods of time, and its use permits a wider selection of sires. An important purpose of the work with frozen semen is to learn the best methods of handling it.

Semen is collected at several of the Farms and then sent to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where it is processed, frozen, and stored at minus 110 degrees Fahrenheit. It is essential that the processed semen always be kept at this very low temperature until used. Processed semen is placed in small glass ampoules and packed in dry ice inside thermos bottles. Just prior to servicing animals an ampoule of the frozen semen is thawed slowly by immersion in cold water and used immediately after thawing.

Since the project began in 1955, frozen semen has been received at Morden from 10 different sires. Shipments generally contain 10

ampoules from each of three different sires. In 1955 11 animals were serviced during the latter part of the year. Five of these conceived from one service.

In 1956, using semen from six different sires, 37 cows were serviced and 32 of them freshened from these artificial inseminations.

During 1957, to the end of November, 37 females were serviced, some of which have not yet passed the regular periods.

The percentages of conceptions and freshenings with frozen semen from October, 1955, to November 30, 1957, averaged 80 percent for healthy animals. A large measure of success also has been achieved with animals that failed to conceive on second inseminations, by having them examined and given treatments by the local veterinarian. Over 65 percent of those treated conceived.

### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX DECLINED

From November, 1956, to November, 1957, Canada's general whole price index declined by 1.1 percent, the price index of 30 industrial materials declined by 7.5 percent, average per capita weekly earnings in industry rose by 3.9 percent, and the consumer price index rose by 2.5 percent.

PRACTICE ROAD COURTESY

(The Carillon News, Steinbach, Man., Feb. 15, 1958)



**THIS IS THE SEINE RIVER**—In a recent Carillon article, several farmers in the Grande Pointe area complained about being flooded every year by waters from the Seine River. These pictures, brought in by Ralph Carriere of Grand Pointe, tell why. The top picture is taken in the middle of the river, and shows the amount of debris that is holding up the water's flow; the lower picture shows three Carriere children standing on a beaver dam a quarter of a mile from the spot where the top picture is taken. The dam is level with the river banks and consequently the water must overflow its banks. More than 60 years ago, logs from LaBroquerie were floated down the Seine to a sawmill in St. Boniface, according to Mr. Carriere. Since then, no attempts have been made to clear the stream and the flooding danger grows year by year.



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SHOPPING starts in the  
pages of THIS NEWSPAPER

## Value of school counselling is outlined to P.T.A.

Mrs. M. Richards, girls' counsellor at the Junior-Senior High School, and Mr. K. McKee, who works with the boys of the school, spoke to the High School P.T.A. meeting on various aspects of the work of counsellors in high schools.

Speaking mostly on group counselling, Mrs. Richards said good teachers do effective counselling. She defined counselling as "any way in which one person tries to help another to make a better adjustment." She felt group counselling is effective in connection with vocational guidance, and social skills. The recent "careers day" at the school was a good example of vocational counselling to groups. And by talking over social, and "growing up" problems in class, fears which may be at the root of a problem can be understood. The student learns he or she is not alone and that the problem will become adjusted.

Mrs. Richards declared that the best students are those who are developed mentally, physically, socially and spiritually. To this end, the Health and Personal Development course is taught. She showed the texts used in the school for this course and invited parents to examine them after the meeting.

If a student is not progressing as well as the school feels he could his counsellor strives to find the cause of the poor rating, and may contact the parent in an effort to correct the trouble. They try to guide the student into the courses best suited to him and most likely to prepare him for his life work, whether he leaves school after graduation or goes to college. She said, "In High school we try to keep the doors open to students as long as possible." Mrs. Richards told her audience, "Counsellors are concerned with the orientation of grade seven pupils, and the graduation of the grade twelves." They follow the progress of their students through each grade and try to help them if they falter.

In his talk on individual counselling, Mr. McKee spoke of the Health and Personal Development

program in which the teacher tries to encourage such sound habits as reading widely, facing problems in a straight-forward, definite way, and in which practical aspects of health, nutrition, etc., are taught to boys who will sooner or later leave home and be responsible for their own health and eating habits. Mental health is a part of the course, too, and students are directed in how to deal in a specific way with such problems as shyness. Mr. McKee felt that counsellors should be specific in dealing with problems and be prepared to give practical advice. As he termed it, "It is up to counsellors to deal with the problems which affect them personally."

Since people emotionally upset cannot do good work, it is the counsellor's job to investigate the cause when symptoms of trouble occur and school achievement is affected. He stressed that attitude is as important as mental ability, and so trying to correct poor attitude or "getting the student turned around on the road to better achievement" is part of a counsellor's job. Much of it is very slow work, and great patience is needed. Another aspect of the personal development program is teaching the student how to study. Mr. McKee concluded with the hope that parents in the audience would better understand why H and PD period is so often a study period.

Following the program Principal Mr. Davies answered questions from the question box. He invited parents to ask questions on the school, either through the P.T.A. or by going to the school. He said, "It is important we have an understanding where the child is going" and to do this school and home must work together. — The Miner, Rossland, B.C.

Close to 40 percent of immigrants entering Canada during 1957 were in the manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades.

### NEW RAIL LINES

Canadian history shows that the country's progress has always been closely identified with the advances in rail transportation. The year 1957 was no exception as both CPR and CNR opened up new areas of mineral exploration by provision of new rail lines.

### Favorite design



by Alice Brooks

The fern design — a favorite crocheted. It fits into any setting. The two doilies make buffet or luncheon sets.

Pattern 7044: crochet directions for a 13 and 19 inch doily in No. 30 cotton. Heirloom crochet that will be cherished.

Send thirty-five cents in coins for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly Name, Address, Pattern Number.

Send order to:  
Household Arts Department,  
Department P.P.L.,  
60 Front Street, W., Toronto



## SHEEP ON HAYWARD RANCH NEAR KAMLOOPS, B.C.



—A National Film Board picture.

Man has never succeeded in making a textile fibre to equal the one found on the back of a sheep.

## LONE TRAILS

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## NEW LONE SCOUTS

This month we are pleased to extend the sincere left handshake of welcome to the following new Lone Scouts:

William Blair—Pathlow.  
Wayne Clarke—Estlin.

Our congratulations to Lone Scout Larry Nygren of Wadena, who has successfully passed the Tenderfoot tests, and has been Invested by his Dad, who is his Counsellor.

We have a lot of Lonies just about ready for Tenderfoot and hope to be hearing from them soon.

Polo was developed in India.

Easy-to-sew  
PRINTED PATTERN

4592  
SIZES 10-20  
by Anne Adams

Your favorite sheath in a smart new spring version to wear belted or not. This tailored step-in is wonderfully becoming to every figure. Fun to sew with our Printed Pattern; directions printed on each pattern part.

Printed Pattern 4592: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 3½ yards 39-inch.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send fifty cents (50c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly Size, Name, Address Style No., to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,  
Department P.P.L.,  
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

## Wool, meat, hides make sheep profitable

Nature, not man, makes wool. Although man may have surpassed Nature in other things, he has never succeeded in making a textile fibre to equal the one found on the back of a sheep.

The story of wool dates back to man's earliest history. The sheep was one of the first animals to be domesticated and it has provided man with two of the first animals to be domesticated and it has provided man with two of the basic necessities of life — food and clothing—all through the ages.

No one knows when wool was first spun and made into cloth, but garments made of wool fabric were worn by the Babylonians as early as 4000 B.C. and by 3000 B.C. all the Asiatic tribes were raisers and breeders of sheep.

When the Romans landed in Britain in 55 B.C. they found that the Britons possessed flocks of sheep and had developed a wool industry which grew rapidly under their encouragement. Later the Saxon invasions almost completely destroyed the industry and it was not until after the arrival of the Normans in 1066 that sheep breeding began to increase.

In more modern times, foresighted farmers in England undertook improvement in the flocks that had been established in that part of an extending world. By an intelligent program of crossing their holdings of long-wooled breeds with types that produced less desirable carcasses but more and finer wool, progress was shown by the middle of the 18th century. Various crossings of this nature, followed by rigid selection, resulted in several dual-purpose breeds being established in the few decades preceding 1800. Many of them proved to be acceptable as producers of both good wool and choice market lambs. In addition, the varying needs of a wide range of soils and topography were met.

Sheep were not known to the original Indian inhabitants of America. They were first brought

to the New World by Coronado, the Spanish explorer in 1540.

A few sheep were also brought from overseas with the first colon-

ists to Jamestown in 1609, and as early as 1671 a few sheep had reached Acadia (now Nova Scotia), and a few years later, New France—which is now Quebec.

It is said that the first arrivals on an organized basis began in 1705 and continued during the 18th century when people began to migrate from the British Isles to Canada in considerable numbers, many bringing small flocks with them. In any case, it is known that Eastern Canada's sheep population had risen to considerable proportions shortly after Confederation in 1867.

Within Canada's boundaries lie more than three million square miles of land, much of which is well adapted to the successful production of sheep — the one member of the animal kingdom that farmers and ranchers accept as being truly triple-purpose. Meat, wool and hide—each produces revenue for the farmer.

Across Canada's vast expanse, a great variety of climates, soils, surfaces and altitudes are encountered. Naturally, no one breed of sheep can be raised with best results in every part of the country, and during the past 200 years our flocks have been developed chiefly from ten main breeds which, in more recent times, have been recognized at leading fairs and exhibitions. They are:

Down breeds—Oxford, Hampshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, South-down.

White face breeds — Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, Dorset, Cheviot.

Other breeds: Corriedale, Romney, Rombouillet.

## MOST MILES OF RAIL LINE

With 10,378 miles of railway track Ontario ranks 1st among the provinces. Saskatchewan ranks 2nd with 8,721 miles of track, but on a per capita basis Saskatchewan has the most miles of rail line of any province.

## Tooth-brush tricks

A frequent complaint of homemakers is that small, irritating household tasks seem to consume an endless amount of time and energy. One of the handiest helpers in the "small job" field is the family's old tooth brushes. After their tenure of office in the bathroom, tooth brushes have a whole new life ahead of them as cleaning agents. A recent survey by a chemical company listed 222 different jobs a tooth brush could perform with ease and efficiency. If your old tooth brushes are made of nylon you can be assured of even longer service since nylon brushes are strong and hard-wearing.

The advantages of a tooth brush for cleaning toasters or sewing machines is fairly well known. And there are practically no electrical appliances around the home that don't have a spot or corner that's difficult to get at and to clean. Frequently a tooth brush is the answer.

The mortar between the tiles of a fireplace is another cleaning problem that lends itself to toothbrush care, as do tricky corners of windows. Picture frames are easily cleaned with a tooth brush, while intricately patterned silver that seems impossible to clean with a soft cloth, responds readily to the toothbrush treatment. When it comes to children's toys, this method again is helpful.

Even the handle of the old tooth brush can be a helper around the home. With slight alterations it may become a non-conducting screw driver, a letter opener and used as a hole-maker for garden seeds.

An old tooth brush can be a handy tool indeed. Let's take advantage of it.

## CAN YOU WIN HERE?

Before being taken by a group of "sharpies" supposed to be working this area it might be well to read this account of the venture published recently by the Calgary Albertan:

"Would you like to join a club that can get you the things you need at wholesale prices?

This interesting bit of bait is currently being dangled in front of Alberta farmers and country folk by a company set up less than a year ago. Memberships cost up to \$100.

The Better Business Bureau said the company's head office is in Edmonton but it has a branch office in Calgary. Careful scrutiny of what is being offered is advised by the bureau.

Volume of inquiries coming into the bureau indicates the office business.

Warning that the magic word, discount, unfortunately is not always indicative of a genuine price cut, the Better Business Bureau suggested asking the discount merchandiser the following questions:

1. Is the merchandise of well-known manufacture?

2. Is it fully guaranteed in writing?

3. What service may I expect such as replacement of parts?

4. Does the quoted price include all charges such as shipping?

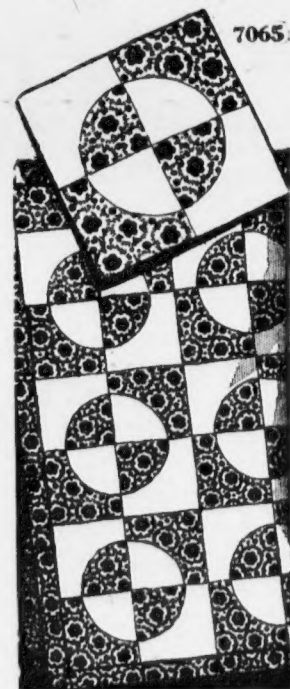
5. May I inspect the merchandise before acceptance?

6. May I expect a refund if goods are unsatisfactory?

The bureau pointed out other retailers are wondering how a retailer can do business at "wholesale" prices and stay in business." —The Province, Innisfail, Alberta.

In Quebec during 1957 a total of 353,600 kilowatts of new hydro-electric capacity was placed in service.

## Snowball quilt



by Alice Brooks

TWO-PATCH blocks! This quilt snowballs swiftly into an heirloom. Two fabrics must be used for effective design.

You'll enjoy this handwork! Pattern 7065: chart, directions, pattern of patches. Yardages for single double-bed quilt.

Send thirty-five cents in coins for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly your Name, Address, Pattern Number. Address order to:

Household Arts Department,  
Department P.P.L.,  
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

## Just watch these yummy BANANA CAKELETS disappear!



Note: Have all ingredients at room temperature.

Measure into bowl

8 tbsps. shortening

Sift together twice, then over shortening

2 c. once-sifted

pastry flour

or 1¾ c. once-sifted

all-purpose flour

2 tbsps. Magic Baking

Powder

½ tsp. baking soda

½ tsp. salt

1¼ c. granulated

sugar

Stir in until blended

1 c. mashed ripe

banana

½ c. milk

then beat 300 strokes or 2

mins. by hand or with electric

mixer at medium speed.

Add

1 tsp. vanilla

2 unbeaten eggs

and beat 150 strokes or 1 min.



Two-thirds fill muffin pans, either greased or lined with cup cake papers. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 20 to 25 mins.

Sprinkle hot cup cakes with a mixture of

2 tbsps. icing sugar

and

½ tsp. ground

cinnamon


Yield: about 20 cup cakes.

You get lighter, more delicious baked goods with dependable MAGIC Baking Powder. MAGIC protects your other fine ingredients... and it saves you money! Buy MAGIC today.





# Carnival of Values



SWIFT  
MONEY  
MAN  
SALE

SWIFT  
MONEY  
MAN  
SALE

Win for \$20. Groceries & Meats on our Money Man Raffle

## MEAT SPECIALS

POT ROAST SWIFTS PREMIUM BLUE Brand PER POUND .49

ROUND STEAK SWIFTS PREMIUM BLUE Brand PER POUND .69

GROUND BEEF LEAN and FRESH 2 LBS. .85

SAUSAGE SWIFTS BROOKFIELD PURE PORK FREE SAMPLING ON SATURDAY PER LB. .48

PORK LOIN ROASTS and STEAKS LEAN and BONELESS .61

PREMIUM FRANKS WITH SNOW WHITE CUTOUTS FOR THE KIDS PER LB. .45  
COMPLETE SET OF TEN 2 IN EVERY PACKAGE

JUMBO BOLOGNA Swifts Premium .36  
MADE FROM SELECTED BEEF CUTS & PORK JUST RIGHTLY SPICED

RINDLESS EMPIRE SIDE PER LB. SLICED BACON .59

PREMIUM BACON .83  
SPECIALLY CURED — HARDWOOD SMOKED — SLICED LB.

## GROCERY SPECIALS

PEANUT BUTTER McCOLLS 48 OZ. TIN .89

PEAS - CORN - GREEN BEANS 9 TINS

PORK & BEANS \$1.00

PINEAPPLE SLICED PER TIN .29 PER CASE \$6.45

100 LBS. PAPER BAG SUGAR \$10.53



1 lb. FREE WITH 1.09 2 PACKAGES FOR ONLY .65c  
3 LBS. FOR TIN

PURE LARD SWIFTS SILVERLEAF 2 for .39

ALSWEET .30 on 2 for .75  
PURE VEGETABLE OIL MARGARINE CASH REFUND

BUTTER SWIFTS BROOKFIELD .67c

MARGARINE GEM 3 LBS. .85c

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## SWIFTS PREMIUM CANNED MEATS

PREM 3 tins for \$1.

BEEF STEW 4 37  
15 OZ. TINS FOR 24 OZ. TIN  
IRISH STEW \$1.00

PARD DOG FOOD LIVER CHICKEN BEEF 8 FOR \$1.  
BEST FOR YOUR DOG REG. PRICE 2 for .29.....NOW